Basic information

1996/0192(SYN) SYN - Cooperation procedure (historic)	Procedure completed
Atmospheric pollution, CO2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC) **Subject** 3.70.02 Atmospheric pollution, motor vehicle pollution 3.70.03 Climate policy, climate change, ozone layer	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection	FITZSIMONS James (Jim) (UPE)	12/10/1998

Former committee responsible	Former rapporteur	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection	FITZSIMONS James (Jim) (UPE)	09/10/1996

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
General Affairs	2173	1999-04-26
Environment	2076	1998-03-23
Environment	2062	1997-12-16
Environment	2106	1998-06-16

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
04/09/1996	Legislative proposal published	COM(1996)0369	Summary
23/10/1996	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
22/07/1997	Vote in committee		Summary
22/07/1997	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A4-0253/1997	
17/09/1997	Debate in Parliament		Summary
16/12/1997	Debate in Council		
		COM(1998)0108	Summary

02/03/1998	Modified legislative proposal published		
16/06/1998	Council position published	08829/2/1998	Summary
09/10/1998	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 2nd reading		
02/02/1999	Vote in committee, 2nd reading		Summary
02/02/1999	Committee recommendation tabled for plenary, 2nd reading	A4-0052/1999	
08/02/1999	Debate in Parliament		
12/03/1999	Modified legislative proposal published	COM(1999)0126	Summary
26/04/1999	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
26/04/1999	End of procedure in Parliament		
05/05/1999	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	1996/0192(SYN)
Procedure type	SYN - Cooperation procedure (historic)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legal basis	EC Treaty (before Amsterdam) E 130S-p1
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/4/10243

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A4-0253/1997 OJ C 304 06.10.1997, p. 0006	22/07/1997	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T4-0443/1997 OJ C 304 06.10.1997, p. 0097-0109	18/09/1997	Summary
Committee recommendation tabled for plenary, 2nd reading		A4-0052/1999 OJ C 150 28.05.1999, p. 0006	02/02/1999	
Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading		T4-0079/1999 OJ C 150 28.05.1999, p. 0018-0072	09/02/1999	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Council position	08829/2/1998 OJ C 333 30.10.1998, p. 0038	16/06/1998	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(1996)0369 OJ C 314 24.10.1996, p. 0011	04/09/1996	Summary
Modified legislative proposal	COM(1998)0108 OJ C 120 18.04.1998, p. 0022	02/03/1998	Summary
Commission communication on Council's position	SEC(1998)1635	01/10/1998	Summary
Modified legislative proposal	COM(1999)0126	12/03/1999	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2000)0749	22/11/2000	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2001)0708	30/11/2001	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2002)0702	09/12/2002	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2003)0735	28/11/2003	Summary

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES0097/1997 OJ C 089 19.03.1997, p. 0007	29/01/1997	Summary

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act

Decision 1999/0296
OJ L 117 05.05.1999, p. 0035 Summary

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 28/11/2003 - Follow-up document

This is the fourth progress report under Council Decision 93/389/EEC as amended by Decision 99/296/EC for a monitoring mechanism of Community carbon dioxide (CO2) and other greenhouse gas emissions. It assesses the actual and projected progress of Member States and the Community towards fulfilling their greenhouse gas (GHG) emission commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol. - In 2001, the emissions of GHG from the EU have increased for a second consecutive year. They are estimated to have been 1.0 % higher in 2001 than a year earlier. GHG emissions are now 2.1 percent points above the Kyoto target path, clearly showing how much more effort still is required for the implementation of more vigorous policies and measures. Member States have to effectively implement policies and measures. The EC and its Member States shall take the necessary measures as identified by the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP) to comply with its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. Performance among Members States is highly variable. Luxembourg and Sweden have decreased their GHG emissions and are now in the group of Member States that are below their individual target paths in 2001. Most Member States have performed less well. More than half of the Member States are still above their target paths. All of these Member States except for Spain have even increased the distance from their target path between 2000 and 2001. - Aggregate Member States' projections suggest that existing policies and measures will not be sufficient to reach the EC's Kyoto target. The "with existing measures" projection suggests that in 2010 the emissions of the European Community (EC) will have decreased by only 0.5 % leaving a significant gap of 7.5 % from the Kyoto target. Germany presented updated projections in June 2003. According to these projections, Germany - the largest emitter of GHG within the EC - is even slightly off track of fulfilling its target, whereas Germany's projections in previous years had reported a large over-achievement. Member States have identified additional policies and measures to achieve their respective commitments according to the burden sharing agreement. The projections taking into account these additional measures reveal that six Member States would over-achieve their individual commitment, some of them to a considerable extent. At EC level the over-achievement by these Member States would result in reductions of GHG emissions for the EC as a whole by 7.2 % below base year emissions, still leaving a small gap of 0.8 % to the EC Kyoto target. - Seven Member States reported on their intention of using the Kyoto mechanisms to reach their respective reduction commitment. However, these intentions are preliminary and provide more qualitative than quantitative information. Various Member States have also reported on their estimations of net carbon stock changes for the first commitment period and some on their intention to account for activities of the Kyoto Protocol on land use, and land use change and forestry (LULUCF). The reported aggregated estimations from LULUCF from the Member States would represent a net sequestration of 13 Million tonnes CO2. However,these data are preliminary. The timely submission of the inventories is still a problem for Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain. Furthermore, the inventories from Greece and Luxembourg contain considerable gaps. However, there has been continued progress in Member States' reporting on emission inventories and domestic policies and measures under the EC monitoring mechanism. All Accession Countries except Slovenia were on track to meet their Kyoto target and forecast emissions in 2010 to reach or even be lower than their Kyoto commitments under a "with existing measures" scenario. Common and Co-ordinated Policies and Measures at EC level are integral parts of the EC's effort to achieve the Kyoto target. Progress has been made in developing and adopting measures in the field of energy, transport and industry, as agreed under the first phase of the European Climate Change Programme. The potential of these Common and Co-ordinated Policies and Measures for reducing GHG emissions had been evaluated by expert judgement within the different Working Groups of the ECCP without using any model. The policies and measures currently adopted by the EC or those proposed by the European Commission would result - if adopted - in emission reductions of about 300 Million tonnes CO2-equivalent in the 15 existing Member States. This reduction could potentially cover the gap of 7.5% between the "with existing measures" projection and the EC Kyoto target. However, whether this potential can be realised during the first commitment period will depend on how swiftly Member States will implement Community legislation.

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 09/12/2002 - Follow-up document

This is the third progress report under Council Decision 93/389/EEC as amended by Decision 99/296/EC for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions. It assesses the actual and projected progress of Member States and the Community towards fulfilling their greenhouse gas emission commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol. The Convention was aimed at returning greenhouse gas emissions to their 1990 level by 2000, while the Kyoto Protocol requires the EC to reduce greenhouse gas emission by 8% 2008-2012. This report assesses the impacts of domestic policies and measures reducing emissions only. Any projected shortfall in emission reductions therefore does not take account of future EC and/or international emissions trading, nor does it include reductions that can be achieved by the use of the Flexible Mechanisms Joint Implementation (JI) and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The agreements on sinks may allow Member States to potentially benefit from measures providing approximately 1% reduction of greenhouse gases. This report does not include either emission absorption by sinks, a policy option explicitly incorporated in the Marrakech Accords. The report shows continued progress in Member States' reporting on emission inventories and domestic policies and measures under the EC monitoring mechanism. Data on emissions and removals from land use change and forestry (LUCF) is not included in this progress report yet, because the IPCC Good Practice Guidance for the LUCF sector is still under preparation. To be more specific, the report shows that total greenhouse gas emissions were down by 3.5% in 2000 compared to 1990. The report suggests, however, that with existing measures the EU will not reach its - 8% target under the Kyoto Protocol. The emission reductions achieved so far are mainly due to lower emissions in a few Member States (notable Germany and the UK), while several Member States are far off track in meeting their targets under the EU burden-sharing. The report also shows that the EU reduced its CO2 emissions by 0.5% between 1990 and 2000 thereby meeting its aim to stabilise these emissions in this period. Besides reporting on developments in the Member States, the report summarises progress on emission reduction measures by the Community that complement action taken by Member States. Under the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP) the Commission is working on the implementation of a package of measures representing a cost-effective emission reduction potential of some 122 178 Mt of CO2 equivalent. The report also shows continued progress in Member States' reporting on emission inventories and domestic policies and measures. However, further improvements are required with regard to the completeness of data on fluorinated gases, the quantification of individual policies and measures and information on methodologies used for projections.

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 01/10/1998 - Commission communication on Council's position

The Commission considers that the common position represents an acceptable compromise since it takes into account the main concerns of the Commission and Parliament. The monitoring mechanism might still require further amendments to reflect future decisions in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol, particularly in respect of flexible mechanisms and of the reporting requirements and measurement of 'sinks' activities.

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 04/09/1996 - Legislative proposal

OBJECTIVE: To amend Decision 93/389/EEC for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions. SUBSTANCE: The Commission proposes to amend Decision 93/389/EEC to allow for the updating of the system and in particular the post-2000 monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions. Under the Commission proposal the provisions of the monitoring mechanism would also apply to anthropogenic emissions by sources and to the removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases not covered by the Montreal Protocol. The that end, the Commission proposes: - that, at a minimum, national programmes include annual inventories, policies and measures as well as trajectories and assessment of effects of measures concerning the three main greenhouse gas emissions, carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O); - that relevant information is progressively provided in line with the reporting requirements under the Framework Convention on Climate Change for other greenhouse gases (ozone precursors): carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) as well as the other greenhouse gases including perfluorocarbons (PFC)s, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6).

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 22/11/2000 - Follow-up document

This report presents the results of the evaluation process under the Decision 99/296/EC and assesses the actual and projected progress of Member States and the Community towards fulfilling their greenhouse gas (GHG) emission commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol. The Commission has seen good progress in Member States' reporting on emission inventories and some progress with regard to national policies/measures and projections. However, a lot remains to be done with regard to the completeness, accuracy and comparison of the data. With regard to the findings, it should be noted that: - the EU's GHG emission fell by 2.5% between 1990 and 1998; - there is a considerable way to go to meet the EU's obligation under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce GHG emissions to 8% below the 1990 level by 2008-2012; - according to the findings, additional policies and measures identified by Member States are projected to yield further reductions close to 7% (below 1990 levels). Nevertheless, in view of the difficulties that the Member States face in meeting their commitments under the burden sharing agreement common and co-ordinated policies and measures at EU level will become an increasingly important element to supplement and reinforce national climate strategies.

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 02/03/1998 - Modified legislative proposal

The Commission's modified proposal takes account fully, partly or in principle of 11 amendments adopted by Parliament at first reading. The main amendments made to the initial proposal seek to: - reiterate the aim of the decision, namely a substantial reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the coming decades; - stress that the monitoring mechanism is an essential instrument in the assessment of the implementation of policies and climate change related measures; - delete the words 'at the latest from the first updating' in the article requiring each Member State to include certain information in its national programme; - provide for compulsory assessment of the effects of policies and measures between the base year and 2005, between the base year and 2010 and between the base year and regular intervals thereafter; this assessment should be made on the basis of standard procedural guidelines; - replace the words 'ozone precursors' with 'pollutants which affect the tropospheric ozone'; - propose that best estimates for emissions projects be provided on the basis of standard procedural guidelines; - call on the Commission to take further steps to ensure the comparability and transparency of national measurement and compilation methods and take into consideration the need for a clear framework presenting common modelling guidelines; - provide that the Member States forward their national programmes within three months of adoption by the Council of the Commission proposal and for an evaluation within six months of the reception of the national programmes; - specify that the Commission must report to Parliament and the Council annually, even if the data received from the Member States are incomplete (in this case the report must indicate this absence of data); - amend the role of the committee provided for under Decision 93/389/EEC, replacing the regulatory committee (Procedure IIIa) with an advisory committee (Procedure I).

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 30/11/2001 - Follow-up document

This, the second report prepared by the Commission and forwarded to the European Parliament and the Council for consideration, analyses and disseminates information relating to greenhouse gas emissions in the European Union, in line with Council Decision 93/389/EEC. The purpose of Decision 93/389/EEC and subsequent revisions is to offer uniform figures for the monitoring of Community greenhouse gas emissions. The main findings of the Report are: - Greenhouse gas emissions (excluding land use change and forestry) in the EU have decreased in 1999 by 4% when compared to 1990 levels. This is thanks in large part due to increased reductions made in the UK and Germany. As a result the EU, as a whole, is in line with its targets path for both 2000 and 2008-12. Yet, in spite of British and German achievements, many other countries have considerably exceeded their target reductions. The Commission urges them not to become complacent and to continue striving for further reductions in the greenhouse gas emissions in line with their international commitments. - The findings of the Report would suggest that, based on current trends, emissions by 2010 will stabilise at 1990 levels. Nevertheless the Kyoto target of -8% still needs to be achieved and will thus require immediate and significant effort from most Member States if such goals are to be reached. - Emissions from the transport sector continue to cause concern with heavy traffic and congestion on the EU's major arteries continuing to grow. The Report estimates that by 2010 the transport sector will rise by more than 30%. The Report notes that a redress in this imbalance is urgently needed in order to maintain the momentum for reductions in greenhouse gases. - In terms or reporting methods from Member States the Report notes that monitoring and transmission of information has improved compared to the first progress report, even though reporting on projected progress has not significantly improved. The authors thus conclude that all projects must be treated with considerable caution. - Lastly, the Commission is proposing a future Review of the Monitoring Mechanism under Council Decision 93/389 /EEC (as amended in 1999) in order to bring EU legislation in line with provisions agreed at Kyoto and the forthcoming EU Emissions Trading scheme.

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 18/09/1997 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

In adopting the report by Mr James FITZSIMONS (UPE, IRL), Parliament hoped to strengthen the mechanism proposed by the European Commission to monitor CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions. It called on the Member States to report each year on the cumulative emissions of each greenhouse gas since 1990, as well as their projected cumulative emissions of each gas for each year over the periods up to 2005, 2010 and 2020. It recommended the 'gas by gas' approach rather than the 'basket approach'. It considered that the European Commission should adopt additional provisions to ensure the comparability and transparency of national measurement and compilation methods, define common modelling guidelines and present a report each year to the Parliament and the Council, mentioning Member States who had not submitted the required data. Finally, it recommended that the Commission be assisted by an advisory Committee.

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 12/03/1999 - Modified legislative proposal

The Commission's re-examined proposal accepts amendments which aim to suppress expressions such as "as much as possible" in the was of certain commitments. In addition, the Commission accepts amendments requiring each Member State : - to supply information on the effects of policies and measures that will be adopted on the emissions and absorptions and their integration in the losses between the year of reference and 2005; - to prepare an annual report on the most recent projections regarding emissions by their source, and the absorption by their sinks, not only for the first period of commitment (2008-2012) but also for 2005; - to supply projections which are as precise as possible at regular intervals on the emissions of greenhouse gases not listed in Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol. The Commission also accepts the amendments which aim to : - ask the Commission to take supplementary measures in order to ensure (instead of promote) certain improvements concerning national inventories and national communications; - give more time to the Commission (2 months) in order to transmit to other Member States national programmes that it receives; - propose that the Commission clearly indicates in its annual evaluation report if the recent information communicated by the Member States is incomplete or has errors; - replace the type of committee in charge of assisting the Commission by a consultative committee (procedure 1)) instead of a regulatory committee (procedure IIIa).

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 09/02/1999 - Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading

At second reading under cooperation procedure, the decision on common position 50/98/EC adopted by the Council with a view to adopting a Council Decision amending Decision 93/389/EEC for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO2 and other green house gas emissions was approved by the

European Parliament. This report by James Fitzsimons (UPE,EI) amends the common position, notably in the following areas: - underlining that the Kyoto protocol requires Annex I parties to have made demonstrable progress in achieving their commitments under the Protocol by 2005; - making stricter requirements as regards national inventories and reporting; - specifying that the committee assisting the Commission will be of an advisory nature; - deleting reference, in relation to the advisory committee, to voting requirements laid down in Article 148(2) of the Treaty; - making provision for the committee's opinion to be recorded in the minutes, as well as the opinions of Member States, if requested by them; - requiring the Commission to take the utmost account of the committee's opinion.

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 16/06/1998 - Council position

The common position incorporates, in whole or in part, an important number of the European Parliament's amendments, which were incorporated in the Commission's amended proposal. There are no European Parliament amendments that the Commission rejected and the Council included in its common position. Technical substantive changes were introduced by the Council in the text of the common position as a consequence of the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol (on 11 December 1997): 1) Preamble: the preamble has been simplified, mainly by the deletion of 'whereas' clauses which referred mainly to the different phases in the process leading to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol and their replacement by a wording referring to the outcome of that process. A reference was also introduced to the possible future updating of the monitoring mechanism to reflect further decisions in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol; 2) Aims of the monitoring mechanism: the common position stipulates that the monitoring mechanism is designed not only to monitor the emissions in Member States but also aimed at evaluating progress towards meeting commitments in respect of these emissions; - national programmes: the modifications aim at taking into account the outcome of the Kyoto negotiations and in particular the requirements deriving from the Kyoto Protocol for the Community and its Member States. The monitoring mechanism as updated will, in fact, also contribute to the evaluation of progress made by the Community and its Member States towards fulfilling the UNFCCC and the Protocol's commitments. A clear distinction has been made between the requirements of the framework Convention and those deriving from the Kyoto Protocol; 3) National inventories and data reporting: - Member States now have until 31 December to submit to the Commission the annual data on their emissions, removal by sinks and projected emissions; - Member States must report on the most recent projected emissions by sources and removals by sinks of six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol for the period 2008-2012 and, as far as possible, for 2005; - the Commission must take further steps to promote the comparability and transparency of information provided by the Member States; - the Commission must forward to all the Member States by 1 March at the latest the inventories of emissions; 4) Evaluation of national programmes and of the state of emissions: - the deadline for forwarding by the Commission to other Member States of the national programmes received has been reduced to one month; - a reference has been added to the European Environment Agency which, if necessary, will assist in compiling the evaluation report to be presented by the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament; 5) Evaluation of progress: the actual and projected progress of Member States towards fulfilling the commitments under the United Nations framework convention and the Kyoto Protocol will be assessed every year. The decision will enter into force on 1 January 1999. Lastly, it should be noted that the common position provides for a regulatory committee (procedure IIIa) instead of a committee of an advisory nature (procedure I) as had been proposed by the European Parliament.

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 29/01/1997 - Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report

The Committee fully endorses this proposal and the deadlines in respect of monitoring which it contains. The Committee would, however, wish to make a number of comments: - the methodology to be used to calculate anthropogenic greenhouse-gas emissions and the cushioning effect of using sinks needs to be based on the methodology being developed by the international group of experts on climate change (IPCC). However, the very lack of more detailed information in this connection raises doubts concerning its availability and adoption by the Member States by a date which is in keeping with the deadlines set out in the proposed decision; - there is a need for a single, clearly applicable methodology designed for the precise evaluation of current emissions at national level and by sources, and of their impact over the next five, ten and twenty years in line with their Global Warming Potential (GWP), together with the effect of the corrective measures adopted in each Member State. - reference is made on several occasions in the proposal to ozone precursors as having a detrimental effect on health. However, it should be indicated that this is "tropospheric ozone" so that the public can distinguish it from "stratospheric ozone", which is the one to protect.

Atmospheric pollution, CO_2 and greenhouse gas emissions: monitoring mechanism (amend. Decision 93/389/EEC)

1996/0192(SYN) - 26/04/1999 - Final act

PURPOSE: extension of scope and duration of a monitoring mechanism of Community CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions. COMMUNITY MEASURE: Council Decision 1999/296/EC amending Decision 93/389/EEC for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions. CONTENT: The purpose of the new Decision is not only to update Decision 93/389/EEC by extending monitoring beyond 2000 and taking into account greenhouse gases other than CO2, as proposed by the Commission, but also to establish a mechanism for: - monitoring all anthropogenic (i.e. man-made) emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol on ozone-depleting substances; - evaluating

progress towards meeting commitments in respect of these emissions, also taking into account the Kyoto Protocol of December 1997. The Commission is responsible for the evaluation of national programmes and their distribution to the other Member States. It must report to the European Parliament and Council the result of its evaluation within six months of the reception of the national programmes. The Commission is required to assess annually in consultation with Member States whether the actual and projected progress of Member States, including the contribution made by Community measures, toward fulfilling the Community's commitments under the Kyoto Protocol is sufficient to ensure that the Community and its Member States are on course to fulfil their commitments and shall report to the European Parliament and the Council. ENTRY INTO FORCE: 01.05.1999